

Miller & Rhoads

Ribbons!

20,040 Yards About Half Price.
Greatest Ribbon Values This Season.

QUALITY is what we would emphasize all the time—Quality and shades.
Ribbon bargains are rare, and this house fights shy of so many so-called "bargains."
The people from whom we bought this lot, manufacture nothing but strictly high-class goods. You can depend upon every yard bought. Read!

Satin Taffeta Ribbons,

4^c 5^c 7^c 10^c 12½^c 19^c Yard

One inch to four and one-half inches wide, worth from 7c to 29c yard.

Radiant Taffeta Ribbons,

15^c 19^c 25^c Worth 25c to 50c Yard.

Four and a half to eight inches wide.

If you miss this ribbon sale you'll miss an opportunity that will probably not occur again for at least a year.

RAILROAD COUNTS ONE PASSENGER AS THREE

First as Intrastate, Then as Interstate, and Finally as Intrastate Again.

SEABOARD HEARING TO-DAY

Cities and Counties Lose in Reorganization of Norfolk and Western Railway.

Comptrollers Lewis F. Sullivan, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and Joseph W. Cox, of the Norfolk and Western Railway, were subjected to long and rigid cross-examinations yesterday by Attorney-General Anderson in the hearing before the State Corporation Commission on the 2-cent passenger rate matter. The examinations consumed both the morning and afternoon sessions of the commission, the comptrollers being questioned at length upon the figures of expenses, earnings, indebtedness and other matters of the roads, which are contained in the sixteen exhibits which they filed during their direct testimony on Wednesday.

In his examination of Mr. Sullivan the Attorney-General sought to prove that the bulk of the intrastate passenger traffic in Virginia is carried on through or interstate trains, and that because it sells interstate passengers mileage tickets at reduced rates, the road does not lose as much money by the 2-cent rate as might be supposed from a superficial examination. Mr. Sullivan would not admit that the bulk of the intrastate business is carried on through trains. He insisted that on interstate passengers going to Eastern cities, who take advantage of the 2-cent rate to Alexandria, the road loses the difference between the maximum passenger rate and the 2-cent rate.

He said that it costs the Chesapeake and Ohio more to handle intrastate passengers than it does to handle interstate traffic, because the small stations along the line are maintained primarily for the accommodation of the local traffic, and pointed out that the through trains stop at only a few of those stations, and that the company has to operate local trains to carry the passengers from one to another of the minor stations.

One Passenger Appears as Three.—In speaking of the interstate business of the company, the comptroller declared that one passenger frequently appeared on the company's books as three. Such a passenger, for instance, will leave Richmond for Charleston, W. Va. He purchases a ticket to Alleghany and is recorded as an intrastate passenger. At Alleghany he secures a ticket for the nearest station in West Virginia, and becomes an interstate passenger. Then, at that station he gets a ticket to Charleston, and again becomes an intrastate passenger. Incidentally, such a passenger will save himself several dollars on the journey by thus purchasing his tickets.

Major Anderson asked Mr. Sullivan how it will be possible for his company to give the special rate to Old Point Monday, when the Atlantic fleet returns to Hampton Roads, when the company charges that it cannot make any money under the 2-cent rate. The comptroller replied that if the company could fill all of its trains, as it is expected the special train will be filled Monday, it would be perfectly willing to operate forever under the 2-cent rate.

Average Rate of 1.5 Cent.—From July to October of last year, the average passenger rate per mile on the Chesapeake and Ohio was, according to Mr. Sullivan, only 1.5 cent, and the average rate per mile on the entire system was 2.1 cents. The rate in the State was reduced because of the special excursion rates given by the road at various times.

In reply to a question from Major Anderson, Mr. Sullivan said that the

1000,000 of the entire bonded indebtedness of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway is charged to the system in Virginia. The total indebtedness is about \$112,000,000.

Cost Is Greater in Kentucky.

Major Anderson endeavored to secure from Mr. Sullivan the comparative costs of earning a dollar in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, but the comptroller could not give the figures for West Virginia. However, he stated that it costs 81.7 cents to earn a dollar in Virginia, while in Kentucky the cost is 65.5 cents. These figures relate to both passenger and freight business.

The examination of Mr. Cox, of the Norfolk and Western, consumed only an hour and a half. The Attorney-General questioning him only on certain sections of his exhibits. Major Anderson brought out the fact that this road really is making money on its line in Virginia under the 2-cent rate, but the amount cleared represents less than 5 per cent on the total investment on the line in the State, and also includes the profits from the freight business.

On its interstate passenger business originating in Virginia, the Norfolk and Western gets 2.11 cents per mile, while its average income per mile on interstate passenger traffic on the entire line is 2.37 cents.

The Norfolk and Western expends 69.4 cents to earn a dollar on both its passenger and freight business in Virginia, whereas it costs the road 50.5 cents to earn a dollar on the same class of business in Ohio, where the 2-cent rate also obtains.

Where Is the Money?

Mr. Cox, in reply to a question from the Attorney-General, said that the total indebtedness of his road is \$122,000,000, and that the line in Virginia represents an outlay of about \$100,000 a mile. Major Anderson sought to bring out that this amount does not represent what the Norfolk and Western Company has put into the road, because the line absorbed the Shenandoah Valley and Roanoke lines, much of the cost of the construction of which was paid by the cities and counties through which these divisions run.

Mr. Cox explained that the money contributed by these cities and counties went into the line. The Attorney-General insisted that some of the old roads, which held stock in the old roads lost their holdings when the reorganization occurred, and that their money was lost.

Mr. Cox tried to explain how the communities lost their stock, but the money is represented in the line to-day. Finally Chairman Prentiss, of the commission, interrupted and told the Attorney-General to proceed with the cross-examination, as the commission could determine for itself the matter under discussion.

Hear Southern Tuesday.

During the examination of Mr. Sullivan, F. Thom, general counsel of the Southern Railway, asked the commission to hear the hearing on the petition of his road for Tuesday morning. He went on to say that the railroad had agreed that the case of the Southern should come up after that of the Norfolk and Western, but that his witnesses are needed on some important work in Washington, and he would give way to the Seaboard Air Line. Chairman Prentiss announced that the commission would hear the Southern Tuesday morning, March 6, at 2:30 o'clock. The case will be laid by Dove Lodge, No. 51, A. F. and A. M. Knights Templars, will act as escort and assist in the ceremonies.

Masonic Ceremonies to Mark Progress of New Building.

The cornerstone of the new Central Y. M. C. A. building, at the northwest corner of Seventh and Grace Streets, will be laid with Masonic honors on the afternoon of Saturday, March 6, at 2:30 o'clock. The stone will be laid by Dove Lodge, No. 51, A. F. and A. M. Knights Templars, will act as escort and assist in the ceremonies.

DECISION KILLS WEATHER BUREAU

City Attorney Pollard Quotes Provision of Code in Deeding City Property.

TAKES THREE-FOURTHS VOTE

Belief Generally Expressed That Chimborazo Park Proposition Is Now Dead.

City Attorney Pollard gave a written opinion yesterday to the effect that to deed city property to the United States government would require a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both branches of the City Council. This is generally taken to mean that the Weather Bureau will be lost to Richmond, as it is not believed that the required number of votes can be mustered in favor of any park in the city. The decision, moreover, is regarded as a knock-out blow to the plan to locate the bureau in Chimborazo Park, as more than one-fourth of the Board of Aldermen has already announced opposition. The opinion was presented by Chairman Robert Whittey, of the Grounds and Buildings Committee, last night and transmitted to the Council with the committee recommendation for information.

Must Find Site Elsewhere.—Several members of the committee and a number of city officials expressed the view later that this decision settles the bureau question as far as Richmond is concerned, and that the Federal government must look elsewhere for a site.

Under this ruling, to adopt the recommendation of the Grounds and Buildings Committee, granting the site selected by the Mayor, would require twenty-seven out of thirty-five votes in the Common Council, and sixteen out of twenty-one in the Board of Aldermen. With the marshal Ward delegation almost solid against the proposition, and with a number of Councilmen in different sections of the city unalterable in their position of opposing the erection of any building of any character in a public park, there is little doubt but that the project in its present form is lost.

Mr. Pollard's Opinion.

In his opinion City Attorney Pollard, after perusing the history of the proposed location of the Weather Bureau in Chimborazo Park, holds that the Council could not legally delegate to the Grounds and Buildings Committee the selection of a plot of ground in Chimborazo, but that the Council could, if desired, properly authorize the execution of a deed of conveyance to the United States government, which, of course, it will demand, must itself determine upon the exact site, and by proper ordinance fix the location and direct the execution of the deed by the Mayor, conveying the lot so selected to the government for a consideration, nominal or otherwise, and authorizing the Treasurer of the city to attach to the deed the city seal. The opinion concludes:

A Three-Fourths Vote.

"Of course, the selection and authorization of the deed may be accomplished by one ordinance; such ordinance, however, under section 1033-e of the Code of Virginia of 1904, must be adopted by a recorded, affirmative vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each branch of the Council."

The site chosen by Chief Moore, in the center of the park, on a knoll, was originally approved by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings by a close vote, the action being later reconsidered and an ordinance was passed recommending in lieu thereof the granting of a site on the brow of the hill, which proved unacceptable to the government authorities.

This Board of Aldermen recommended under a ruling of President Whittey that it require a three-fourths vote, which is now sustained by the City Attorney, there being a small attendance of the Board on the night it was introduced. The committee reconsidered the matter, and after much discussion, rejected the proposition, recommending the site as selected by Chief Moore. Residents and property owners of the neighborhood have been divided on the subject, the majority, and the majority of the Marshall Ward delegation in the Council, strenuously opposing the erection of the building in Chimborazo.

Oppose Buildings in Parks.

Chairman Whittey, of the Grounds and Buildings Committee, has throughout opposed the erection of any building in a park, holding that the city has all too little of park space at present, and should rather seek to increase than diminish the area. He said last night that he would prefer that the Weather Bureau should remain in the Mutual Building to having any building erected in a public park, recalling the unanimity with which the Council rejected the proposition for the erection of the Battle Abbey and of auditorium buildings in Monroe Park. The fact that the building, besides its weather instruments, will be used as a residence for the section director, and the fear that the government may appropriate this section some one obnoxious or distasteful to the people of the locality, will bring other votes against the offer of a site.

A suggestion has been made that the Council appoint a committee to look into the purchase of a suitable lot to offer as a site for the bureau. So much feeling has been aroused by the discussions over the question, however, that it is doubtful if an appropriate action for this purpose would receive consideration at this time.

HOUSE IS DANGEROUS

Mrs. Waldrop Consents to Have Building in Market Since Torn Down.

JOHN RUTHERFORD PRESIDENT OF BAR

Richmond Lawyers' Association Elects Him to Succeed Captain Guigon.

JUDGE PRITCHARD'S ADDRESS

Pays High Tribute to Virginia Courts and Compliments Supreme Court Judges.

With every member of the association voting for him, John Rutherford was elected president of the Richmond Bar Association at the annual meeting held at the Commonwealth Club last night. He succeeds Captain A. B. Guigon, who had made one of the best presidents in the long line of distinguished men who have led the association since its foundation. The other officers elected were: First Vice-President, B. Randolph Wellford; Second Vice-President, Eppa Hunton, Jr.; Third Vice-President, Henry C. Kelley. As a special compliment to the secretary-treasurer, M. A. Powers, President Guigon was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the association for him to succeed himself, which he did, calling special attention to the efficiency of this officer. John Martin and Malcolm G. Bruce, recent graduates in law, were admitted to membership by unanimous vote.

Changes in By-Laws.

Previous to the election of officers action was taken on an amendment to the constitution empowering the president to appoint all committees. This was not entirely satisfactory to all the members of the association, and preliminary to a good-natured discussion of some duration the matter had been pretty thoroughly threshed out. It was accepted, though there were a few dissenting votes. Heretofore the different committees were elected by vote, the same as the other officers of the association.

Before Surrendering the Office of President, Captain Guigon thanked the members for their co-operation, and suggested that they cultivate closer relations, like the Richmond Bar Association, with the courts.

There were glimmers in those days," he said. Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, of the United States Circuit Court, was the guest of honor and made the principal address of the evening. His subject was the relation of statutes to the Constitution of the United States. He followed the work of the Supreme bench from the time of its establishment, when there were practically no cases for the justices to decide, to the present time, when it is as he said, "the hardest worked court in the country." Calling it the bulwark of the republic, he cited the case of the United States against Lee, when that court put forth its protecting arm, proclaiming that America was a country of justice rather than violence.

Replying to the remark of Captain Guigon, he read the list of eminent judges who were natives of the State of Virginia, and declared that there were now, as well as in former days, giants in the various bars of the State. Also he pointed out the many responsibilities of any judge, Federal or otherwise, saying that the greatest scourge on a nation was an ignorant or dependent judiciary.

Urged Closer Relations.

Judge John H. Ingram, of the Law and Equity Courts, made a brief address concerning the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and the relations they bore to the development and social fabric of the State. He also urged closer relations between the bench and the bar, and took occasion to thank the lawyers who had practiced in his court for their uniform courtesy.

On motion of Hunsdon Cary a vote of thanks was tendered both judges, and they were requested to place their manuscripts in the hands of the association so that they might be published in the Virginia Law Register.

Judge Robert R. Prentiss and Judge Edmund Waddell were also scheduled to address the association, but were unable to be present. Supper was served after the meeting.

Before adjourning, the association, by a rising vote, expressed its thanks and appreciation of the untiring, able and successful work of Captain Guigon during the past year.

WILL LEAVE FIGHT TO COUNTY VOTERS

Delegate Throckmorton Answers Opponents, Who Have Nominated Their Candidate.

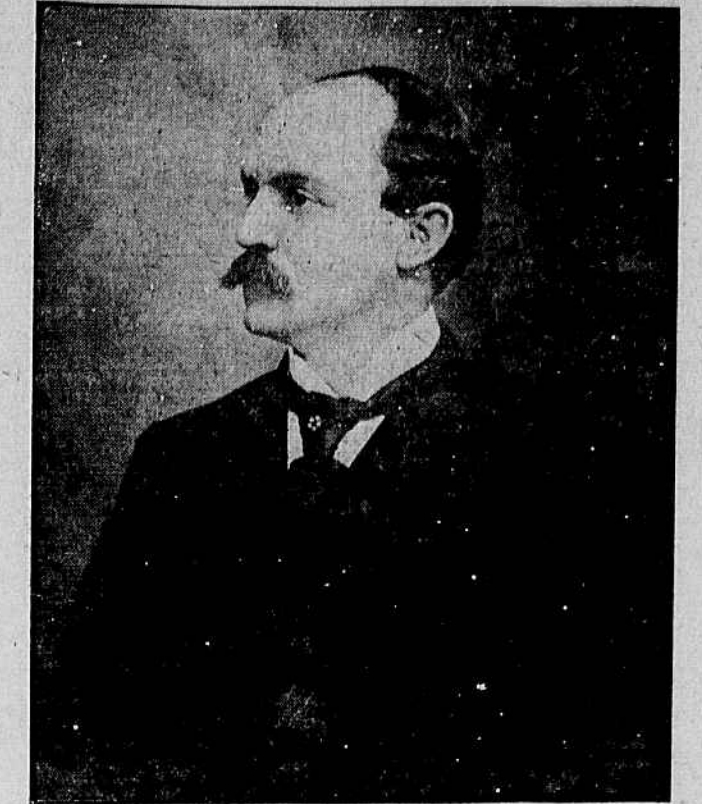
C. W. Throckmorton was asked yesterday evening if he had anything to say concerning the political fight started against him at Henrico Court-house on Wednesday.

He stated that at the proper time he expected to issue a card defining his position, and asking the support of the voters in the coming Democratic primary election.

"I am losing no sleep," he said, "at the action of the Board of Supervisors and their fifteen or twenty friends in nominating a candidate to oppose me for the House of Delegates. I was not at the meeting, and got my information from the reports contained in the newspapers. From the accounts in the papers it appears that the fight is to be waged upon me at the general election next fall. They have held this summer to nominate candidates to represent the Democratic party at the next November election. "The accounts say that the candidate was nominated; that he accepted the nomination; that an organization was effected to elect him; that they were to be depended on to carry their cause to victory."

"I shall submit my claims to the Democratic primary and stand by the nominee of my party. I think the people have intelligence enough to select their own candidate, and when they select him they will surely see that he is elected. I think the voters of the county will resent the action of the board in nominating a man to run for the House of Delegates. That privilege belongs to a majority of the Democratic voters."

President of Bar Association



JOHN RUTHERFORD.

BRING THEM HERE IF THEY WILL COME GETS RESPIRE ON WAY TO GALLOW

Chamber and Business Men's Club to Invite Officers of Atlantic Fleet. Bedford County Negro Was Under Sentence to Be Hanged To-Day.

At a joint meeting of the officers of the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Club yesterday, it was definitely decided to invite the officers of Admiral Sperry's fleet to spend one day of next week in the city as the guests of these organizations and the people. The amount necessary to defray the expense of the entertainment will be raised by private subscription and appropriations from commercial and other associations. It was suggested that City Council be called to meet in special session and asked to give \$1,000 toward the reception, though it is not probable that it will take any action in the matter, as it has already refused three propositions to have Richmond represented in an official way in Virginia's welcome to the fleet.

To See Secretary of Navy.—Business Manager W. T. Dabney, of the Chamber of Commerce, left yesterday afternoon for Washington, where he will hold a conference with Secretary of the Navy Newberry and Senator Thomas S. Martin as to the number of men likely to accept the invitation and other arrangements relative to their entertainment. He will return this afternoon and make a full report to a meeting, which will be held in the Chamber of Commerce at 5 o'clock.

Although no plans have as yet been made as to the character of the reception, it seems to be the purpose of the citizens interested to make it informal, free from tiresome and elaborate banquets, receptions, and the like, which the officers of the fleet have been treated at every port during the long voyage. The idea is to give the visitors a genuine Old Virginia welcome, without any of the frills and embellishments that have attended their welcome in all parts of the world. The keels of the city will be turned over to them, and they will get the glad hand at every turn. The people are anxious to have them here, and numbers have stated that they would give liberally to the fund for their entertainment.

Dave Lodge To-Night.

There will be a special communication of Dove Lodge, No. 51, A. F. and A. M., at 8:30 o'clock to-night at the Masonic Temple, for degree work.

SAY TAYLOR FORGED

"Jackson Ward" Reporter Goes to Jail to Testify in Taylor Case.

George E. Taylor, colored, yesterday appeared before Justice Crutchfield on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It developed in the trial that there was a paper which Taylor is alleged to have forged in order to swindle an unsuspecting client, and with this testimony the accused was sent on to the grand jury. He was sent to jail for six months in default of security for his good behavior on the lesser of the two charges.

It appears that Taylor solicited an advertisement when he had no authority to do so, and that he reported to the office put the money in his pocket. The case was reported by the woman whose \$1 he took. Taylor has never been employed by any newspaper in the city, and his misrepresentations have caused much annoyance.

W.L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 and \$3.50 SHOES

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes of other make. Insist upon having them.

THE BEST \$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

THE REASON I make and sell more men's \$3 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the world. The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry. If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make.

My Secret Process of Tanning the Bottom Soles produces More Flexible and Longer Wearing Leather than any other Tanning

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

Boys' Shoes \$1.75 & \$2.00

Just like my men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes.

Full Color Illustrations sent free.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE STORE IN RICHMOND, 623 East Broad Street

JUDGE WITT SIGNS LIQUOR LICENSES

Ninety-Nine Bars Have Now Received Approval of Court.

PARK HOTEL IS REFUSED

Atkinson's License Will Not Be Renewed—Case Will Be Tried To-Day.

Judge Witt yesterday signed twenty-five additional liquor licenses, all renewals of places now in operation, making ninety-nine to which he has up to this time given his approval out of a possible 150 to be issued under the present law. Those signed yesterday are as follows: Thomas M. Alexander, 1100 North First Street; Thomas Frances Bagley, 1110 North Twenty-fifth Street; Giuseppe Brucanani, 125 West Duval; Timothy F. Callahan, 800 North Fifth Street; James R. Conway, 708 East Broad Street; Edward Cowardin, 501 North Seventeenth Street; William J. Dobbins, 2026 East Main Street; Orie E. Doherty, 900 St. Peter Street; James E. Hart, 1425 North Seventeenth Street; John M. Hulcher, 2 West Leigh Street; Patrick T. Hunt, 202 East Baker Street; John J. McDonough, 410 North Sixth Street; Patrick McEneaney, 1114 North First Street; J. C. and P. H. McKinley, 400 North Eighteenth Street; A. L. Meredith, 100 East Baker Street; George E. Meyer, 100 South Eighth Street; Antonio Marchetti & Son, 1000 Ashland Street; Edward H. O'Connor, 2207 East Main Street; Thomas F. O'Connor, 926 Graham Street; John F. O'Grady, 415 Louisiana Street; J. J. Plagemann, 1514 West Leigh Street; Charles Roger Russell, 501 Louisiana Street; Thomas Smith, 406 West Broad Street; Charlie Trautner, 500 West Main Street. Seventy-two signed some weeks ago and two on Tuesday, with this list, brings the number so far approved to ninety-nine. This announcement is without prejudice to the case pending against Atkinson—which comes up on appeal in the Hustings Court to-day—for selling liquor to minors, two children having recently been placed under arrest for getting drunk in the hotel.

Refuse Park Hotel.

Judge Witt yesterday informed Atkinson, Lewis, Smith and Gilbert K. Pollock, counsel for J. Marshall Atkinson, proprietor of the Park Hotel, that the liquor license of that hotel would not be renewed. This announcement is without prejudice to the case pending against Atkinson—which comes up on appeal in the Hustings Court to-day—for selling liquor to minors, two children having recently been placed under arrest for getting drunk in the hotel.

Should the Hustings Court sustain the Police Court in finding Atkinson guilty on this charge, it will result in the forfeiture of his present license and bond of \$1,000.

The Park is the only one of the former hotels which has been announced, will not be renewed. Three others are known to be under investigation by the court, and may not be approved. At least one application has been filed for the forfeited license, the law providing for the issuance of 150.

TWO CANDIDATES HERE

Mann and Tucker Leave City, However, After Meeting Friends.—Both Judge William Hodges Mann and Harry S. George Tucker were in their headquarters at Murphy's Hotel yesterday, busy engaged in the various duties and pleasures that come to the lot of prospective Governor. One is quite as confident as the other as to the outcome of each late claim to the bulk of Virginia's vote, which means that there will be a hot fight before the voters will decide between Governor Mann and his opponent.

MARTIN IS FOR SINGLE PRIMARY

Chairman of City Committee Sees No Necessity for Double Election.

Chairman Miles M. Martin, of the City Democratic Committee, came out yesterday for the single primary, supporting the position taken by Vice-Chairman Clyde Saunders.

Major Martin said there were no national officers to be voted for in this election, the issues being State and local. The primary could not be held until late in July, and if two are held they would be but a few weeks apart, with the danger of duplication of the assessments on candidates would be materially increased.

"Under the primary rules," continued Major Martin, "a voter must be a Democrat. If the primary is to be held by a Democratic committee, I do not see how these qualifications can be changed. If the municipal primary is to be non-political in its character, then it could not be held by a Democratic committee, and the general election would take the place of the primary."

"I do not see how it is possible to arrange for every citizen to vote in a primary without regard to his political affiliations or opinions. The principal object of a party primary is to ascertain the preference of a majority of the members of that party for a person to fill an office to be voted for at the regular election."